JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2848.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, December 21, 1784.

The BILL *entitled,* "*An* ACT *for furnishing the quota of this state towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this state,*" was read the second time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for furnishing the quota of this state towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this state.*

[Continued from our last.]

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any householder in this State shall, on the demand of the assessor of the township, ward or district in which such householder shall reside, refuse or neglect to give proper information to such assessor of the name and occupation of every such single freeman, inmate or sojourner as shall, at the time of such demand, be a lodger or sojourner in the house of such householder, every such householder shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Pounds for every such offence, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable, and be applied to and for the repairs of the public highways in the district in which the offence shall have been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every of the said city and county commissioners, and every of the said assessors and assistant freeholders shall respectively, before they enter upon the duties required by this Act, take the following oath or affirmation before a Justice of the Peace of the city or county in which he is to officiate; that is to say;

The oath or affirmation of a Commissioner.

I ——— do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will well and truly quota the several townships, wards and districts, and cause the rates and sums of money imposed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this State," to be duly and equally assessed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the said Act, to the best of my skill and knowledge, so far as relates to the duty of a Commissioner; which office I will in all things diligently and faithfully execute and perform to the best of my abilities without sparing any person for favour or affection, or aggrieving any for hatred or dislike.

The oath or affirmation to be taken by the Assessors and Assistants respectively.

I ——— do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me according to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this State," according to the best of my skill and understanding; and that in assessing the quota of taxes required of the [township, ward or district] of by virtue of the said act, I will not spare any person for favour or affection, nor aggrieve any for hatred or dislike.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforesaid Commissioners for the said city and counties respectively, or any two of them, shall and may annually choose and appoint some fit person, being a freeholder, for or in each and every township, ward or district within such city and county, to be the Collector of the taxes to be raised within such district by virtue of this act: And the said Commissioners shall make fair duplicates of the assessment of each and every township, ward and district within such county, and appoint days of appeal for the said districts severally, which duplicates shall be given or transmitted to the said district Collectors respectively, together with the warrant of the said Commissioners in writing to every such Collector, expressing the day of appeal and directing him to notify every person named in such duplicate of the sum assessed and to be demanded from him or her, and of the time and place of appeal, which notice it shall be the duty of every such Collector to give, either in person or by writing left at the house or place of abode of every such person, at least five days before the day of appeal; and after such notice shall have been given, such Collector shall return the duplicate so by him received to the Commissioners, in order that the same may be adjusted according to the determinations on appeals.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall find him or herself aggrieved by any such assessment as aforesaid, he or she may apply to the Commissioners of the proper county on the day so as aforesaid appointed and notified, at which time the Assessors and Assistants shall attend the meeting of the Commissioners. And the said Commissioners shall strictly examine every person appealing, upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise, concerning the cause of such appeal, and upon such examination or other evidence, the said Commissioners shall diminish, add, to or confirm the assessment made, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. And if it shall appear that any estate or taxable matter hath been omitted out of any assessment, or that the tax thereon is not charged to the proper person, the said Commissioners shall call before them the person or persons interested therein, and rectify all such mistakes in the assessments as justice shall require. And if any person whose property has been so omitted shall refuse or neglect to appear, on due notice, before the said Commissioners, or to give an account of his or her taxable estate, such person shall be rated and charged in the assessment double the sum which would otherwise have been rated and charged.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as may be after the said appeals are over, and the assessments corrected and established accordingly, the said Commissioners shall transmit fair duplicates of such assessments to the said District Collectors respectively, together with a warrant under their hands and seals, or of any two of them, authorising and requiring every such Collector to demand, levy and receive from the persons named in such duplicate, the rates and sums therein expressed to be assessed on such persons respectively, immediately after the expiration of ten days from the day of appeal as aforesaid. And if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within twenty days after demand made by the Collector, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Collector, and he is hereby commanded and required to apply to some Justice of the Peace within the city or county where such delinquents reside, and to deliver to such Justice a list in writing, signed by such Collector, containing the names of all such delinquents, together with the sums of money due from them respectively, according to the said assessments.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, to whom application shall be made by any Collector as aforesaid, shall thereupon issue his warrant to any Constable of the township, ward or district in which such delinquents shall reside, to levy and recover such sum or sums of money respectively, by distress and sale of the goods, chattels and effects of such delinquents respectively, or by imprisonment of the person of any such delinquent as the case may require, and render such monies to the said Collector, within days after the receipt of any such warrant.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every Constable to whom any such warrant shall be directed and delivered, shall forthwith proceed to demand the monies therein required from every such delinquent, and if such delinquent be not found at his or her usual place of abode, or shall refuse or neglect forthwith to pay the sum of money so demanded, together with the costs then accrued, the said Constable shall seize and take into his possession and custody, such and so much of the goods, chattels and effects of such delinquent as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the same, and advertise such goods, chattels and effects, in three or more of the most public places in such district, for sale at a certain time and place to be mentioned in such advertisements, not more than six days from the time of making such seizure, nor within less than four days from the publication of such advertisements, and shall proceed to the sale of the same accordingly, and after payment of the sum due to the Collector, and deducting such reasonable costs as shall be allowed and awarded by the said Justice, shall return the overplus arising from such sale, if any there be, to the owner or late possessor of such goods, and effects so seized. And if sufficient effects cannot be found, whereon to make distress as aforesaid, such Constable shall and he is hereby required to take the body of any such delinquent, and deliver him or her to the Sheriff or keeper of the county goal, and the said Sheriff or keeper of such goal shall detain such delinquent in close custody, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made of the whole or the residue, as the case may be, of such tax and costs, or until such delinquent be otherwise legally discharged.

And whereas it may happen that the owner or proprietor of lands or tenements may not reside within the township, ward or district, where the same are situate, and it may be difficult for the Collector to find such owner or proprietor. *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every tenant or other person, residing on, or using, or occupying any such lands or tenements, together with the goods, chattels and effects of such tenant, or other person, as well as the said lands and tenements, and the goods, chattels and effects of the owner thereof, are and shall be subject to the payment of the taxes thereon assessed, and subject to the like distress and sale for the recovery thereof as are herein before expressed; and such tenant or other person as aforesaid, who shall pay any such tax assessed on any such lands or tenements, or from whom the same shall be recovered as aforesaid, shall and may retain the same out of the rent due or growing due from any such tenant or other person, for the use of such lands or tenements, or recover the same with costs of suit and damages by action of debt, of and from the owner or owners of such lands or tenements: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained, shall in any manner alter or affect any contract made between any landlord and tenant respecting the payment of taxes.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person legally chosen as an Assessor, or an assistant to the Assessor as aforesaid, or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid as an Assessor, or an assistant, or a Collector, shall not, within four days after notice in writing of such his election or appointment, make known to the Commissioners of the county his determination to serve in, or to decline the office to which he shall have been so chosen or appointed, the said Commissioners may deem and adjudge such person to have refused to serve in such office, and shall thereupon proceed to the recovery of the proper fine for such refusal, and shall appoint another in his stead.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fine to be imposed on any person refusing to serve as an Assessor or an assistant, shall be the sum of Ten Pounds; and the fine to be imposed on any person refusing to serve as a Collector of a township, ward or district, shall be the sum of Ten Pounds; and if any Assessor, Assistant, or Collector, after having taken upon him such office, shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined and required of such officer by this act, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of Ten Pounds; and if any person chosen and appointed as an Assessor, Assistant, or Collector, to whose hands any warrant, duplicate, or other writing necessary to the assessing or collecting of the said taxes shall come, shall detain the same after having declined as aforesaid to serve in such office, and after demand thereof made by the said Commissioners, or by any person by them authorised to demand and receive the same, every person so offending shall be fined the sum of Ten Pounds. Which fines shall severally be prosecuted for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county where they may respectively have been incurred, on application of the said Commissioners, or any one of them, to the Treasurer of the county, or of any other person who shall produce to the said Justice proper cause of complaint against any such delinquent or offender, and the same shall be paid into the Treasury of this state, to be applied and accounted for in like manner with other fines and forfeitures,

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collectors of the several districts as aforesaid shall, within Ninety Days after having respectively received the corrected duplicate as aforesaid, subsequent to the appeal, pay into the hands of the Treasurer of the county in which he shall be a Collector, the whole amount of the taxes charged and assessed in such duplicate, without farther delay or excuse, except such part thereof as he shall have returned an account of as aforesaid to some Justice of the Peace, and excepting also such part thereof as may be assessed on lands and tenements whereon no owner, tenant, occupier or effects subject to distress and sale can be found, on pain of being answerable for and charged with the whole sum so remaining unpaid, to be recovered by action of debt against such Collector, at the suit of the said Treasurer of the county; and all the estate, real and personal, of such delinquent Collector, is and shall be taken and deemed to be bound as a security for the payment for such sum at and from the expiration of the said ninety days, as fully to all intents and purposes as if Judgment had then been entered against him for the said debt in a Court of Record. And the said Collector shall moreover forfeit and pay for every week he shall neglect to pay the whole amount of the said taxes (excepting as before excepted) the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered on conviction before any Justice of the Peace on complaint of the county Treasurer, and paid into the Treasury of the state, and accounted for and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the County Treasurers within this state respectively, and they are hereby severally enjoined and required to call upon the several district Collectors within their respective counties for the punctual performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to prosecute such as may prove delinquent for the fines and penalties imposed for such delinquencies. And the said County Treasurers are hereby respectively enjoined and required to pay or cause to be paid into the State Treasury, all such sum and sums of money as they shall respectively receive by virtue of this act, as speedily as possible after such receipt of the same; and to deliver or transmit to the State Treasurer, once in every month, from and after the first receipt of money by virtue of this act, an exact account of their respective receipts and payments of the taxes of the current year, and of the arrearages due at every such period. And if any of the said County Treasurers shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required and enjoined by this act, such neglect or refusal shall be deemed a breach of the duties of his office, and he shall be prosecuted thereon accordingly.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS all the SCHOOLS which Mr. BROWN meant to annex to his Academy are now established, the following extracts from the regulations of it are published for the information of parents, or guardians, who may incline to send their children to that Seminary for instruction, *viz.*

"The entrance money for the English and Mathematical Schools, is Fifteen Shillings; and Thirty Shillings a quarter for tuition. For the French School, Fifteen Shillings entrance; and Forty Shillings a quarter for tuition.

"The Students of the French School may attend, one half of every day, in the English, or Mathematical Schools, without any additional expence.

"The entrance-money for the Drawing School *, is Six Dollars; the tuition, Eight Dollars a quarter. The price of tuition, in the Dancing School †, is the same as that of the Drawing School: But no entrance-money is required of those who have been at a Dancing School.

"The hours appropriated to Dancing are, from eleven o'clock until one, for the young Ladies; and, for the young Gentlemen, from five until eight: They, therefore, do not interfere with the stated hours of study in the other Schools. Every Saturday, from four until eight, is devoted to practice for both classes."

THE subscriber has, at a very considerable expence, completed the repairs of the Academy; and the students are accommodated with the most convenient rooms for the prosecution of their studies. Young Ladies have separate apartments, where proper tutors attend, alternately ‡, to instruct them in the English, and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, and Dancing.

Were the parents of his pupils frequently to visit the Schools, they would not only have an opportunity of examining, personally, into the nature and propriety of his instructions; but the students would be naturally delighted with the presence, and approbation of their friends, which would, doubtless, inspire them with a spirit of assiduity and emulation; and, in his opinion, have a happy tendency to their advancement.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Dec. 23, 1784.

* "*Drawing*," says the Reverend Mr. Knox, "*is a very convenient, as well as agreeable accomplishment; and, when a genius for it evidently appears, no care should be spared in its cultivation.*"

† *That celebrated, and sensible writer, also observes, that* "*Dancing contributes to health, and to growth. It gives the human form the power of displaying its natural beauty, and symmetry. It will strengthen the limbs, and render them fit for their proper exertion. A skill in this art, independent of other advantages, is desirable, as it enables young people to join in a diversion, which, in decent company, is as innocent as it is pleasing.*"

‡ "*The mind*," says Doctor Fordyce, *in his Dialogues on Education*, "*is to be relieved by diversifying the subject as much as possible, and making one employment succeed as a diversion to another. For, by thus unbracing the thoughts, you give the mind time to recover its tone, so that it will act again with fresh vigour.*"

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a sufficient quantity of best watered meadow. The dwelling-house is an elegant well finished stone building, on a high situation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the first floor, and five on the second and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the house near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and stored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are also on the place, a small stone dwelling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, smoke-house, &c. a valuable shad fishery, and an inexhaustible quarrey of limestone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premises one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a small expence of repair, will each let at the same rate, and are likely to increase in value; also a valuable ferry on the premises, with a good new strong ferry-boat, scow-ropes, &c. the use of which is increasing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are some of the most capital grist-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman residing on it. For terms of sale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-street, near Race-street. etf. Jan. 1.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

THE great importance of *mathematical* and *philoſophical* knowledge is univerſally admitted by all civilized nations. Whatever, therefore, may have a tendency to cultivate, in the riſing youth of *america*, a more general acquaintance with theſe ſciences, cannot fail to meet with encouragement from every friend to this growing empire.

Periodical publications of uſeful and ingenious queſtions, eſpecially if ſmall *premiums* were awarded to thoſe who ſhould give the beſt ſolutions, would, if we may judge from the experience of other countries, produce the happieſt effects.---I would therefore propoſe that a corner of your uſeful *Gazette* be every week appropriated to this purpoſe. The lovers of ſcience from all parts of the continent will cheerfully contribute to promote this laudable undertaking; and there are not wanting, in this city, gentlemen of ſufficient abilities, who would, I make no doubt, with pleaſure lend their aid, whenever it might be neceſſary, in the execution of this deſign.

In conducting this buſineſs I would propoſe that the following *Rules* be adhered to, as cloſely as poſſible, viz.

1. That all communications ſent to the publiſhers, be clear of poſtage.

2. That any gentleman propoſing a prize queſtion, ſhall therewith ſend either the ſpecific prize, or a ſum of money ſufficient to purchaſe ſuch prize.

3. That all prize queſtions be publiſhed in the ſame order of time in which they are received; and other queſtions according to their apparent uſefulneſs.

4. That in awarding prizes, the preference ſhall always be given to the moſt *ſimple*, *plain* and *practical* ſolution---and that if two or more ſolutions be the ſame, or ſhall appear to have equal merit, that which was firſt received by the publiſhers (regard being had to the diſtance of the ſeveral correſpondents) ſhall have the preference.

5. That for the ſake of diſtant correſpondents, no prize ſhall be awarded, or ſolution of any queſtion publiſhed, till at leaſt four weeks after the publication of ſuch queſtion.

6. That if any prize queſtion ſhall remain unanſwered three months after publication, the propoſer ſhall, upon ſending a true ſolution himſelf, have his prize returned, or appropriated to ſome other queſtion, according to his deſire.

7. That every queſtion be re-publiſhed along with its ſolution.

8. That the names of all gentlemen ſending true anſwers to any queſtion be publiſhed, along with the ſolution of ſuch queſtion, unleſs forbid.

9. That, in order to guard againſt all poſſible partiality in the awarding of prizes, the publiſhers ſhall always ſubmit this matter to diſintereſted gentlemen, of known abilities, whom they ſhall, from time to time, invite together for that purpoſe; and from whom the names of the ſeveral competitors ſhall be concealed till after the determination is made.

10. That it be recommended to correſpondents to avoid, as much as poſſible, geometrical figures and diagrams, in order to ſave the expence and unavoidable delay of procuring engravings-----and that they confine themſelves, at leaſt for ſome time, to plain uſeful queſtions, that the young *Tyro* may not be diſcouraged in his firſt attempts.

X.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1785.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I AM much ſurprized to find the advocates for the reviſion of the teſt law mention any other argument in favour of that meaſure, than *that it is contrary to the conſtitution.* This ſhould be the ground-work of the liberty of the ſtate. The Aſſembly have the ſame right to enact a law for conſtituting a legiſlative Council, or aboliſhing the Council of Cenſors, that they have to enact or continue a law for abridging *any one* man of the right of citizenſhip, contrary to the plaineſt dictates of the conſtitution.--They have nothing to do with *ſtate neceſſity*. This plea of tyrants and unjuſt rulers has been very juſtly ſet aſide in the Aſſembly's reply to the meſſage of the Council. Why then ſhould it be made uſe of in continuing the teſt law?

Public bodies are liable to all the paſſions---and reſentments of individuals. Is it becauſe Pennſylvania is governed by a ſingle legiſlature, that our laws partake more of paſſion and reſentment than the laws of other ſtates? Every ſtate in the union has repealed its teſt laws, except Pennſylvania. The diviſion of power into two houſes has probably leſſened in *each* thoſe ideas of ſovereignty, which are ſo flattering to individuals, ſo calculated to inflame the mind with pride, and the love of dominion, and, above all, ſo fatal to the happineſs of a ſtate.

I cannot, however, think the gentlemen who oppoſe the reviſion of the teſt law are ſerious in their objections to it. If there is any danger to be dreaded from the nonjurors being permitted to vote, why did thoſe very gentlemen petition for it laſt year? The honorable Speaker of the Aſſembly was one of the moſt active of thoſe gentlemen who circulated the petitions, and the principal ſigners of it were the men of his party. Among other names, I am told Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sergeant, and the rev. Dr. Ewing and Dr. Duffield, make a conſpicuous figure. All this was done before the non-jurors themſelves aſked for it.

Thoſe gentlemen muſt retreat to *other* reaſons for continuing the teſt law. I hope they do not continue it out of ſpite, becauſe the Republicans (as they are called) would not give them the credit of repealing it. This would be a ſorry compenſation for men to violate their oaths. I hope further, that the true reaſon is not the one mentioned under the 6th head of the proteſt lately publiſhed by the Minority.

A FRIEND TO TOLERATION.

Fo. the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER I.

I HAVE juſt ſeen a little tract, entitled "*Conſiderations upon the preſent Teſt Law*," and feel myſelf ſo much rouſed, that I am determined to attempt ſome reply to the flaſhy reaſonings of this author. According to the uſual cuſtom of volunteers on ſuch occaſions, I muſt expreſs my ſorrow that the defence of the Teſt-law is not taken up by a more able pen, and hope for the indulgence of my readers, whilſt I comprize my labors in as few numbers as poſſible; and I hope they will accept my honeſt endeavors in the true ſpirit they are intended. My abilities, as a writer, I am conſcious will exhibit me in a point of view leſs ſhining than my adverſary---but, if luſtre is to ariſe from glaring falſhoods, may I ſteal on in the more obſcure path of truth, which will lead with more ultimate certainty to the Temple of Fame than the blazing meteor of a day, which dazzles, confounds and ruins. Be ſacred truth my polar ſtar, and may no eaſtern or weſtern variation lead me aſtray, and then I flatter myſelf the bulk of my readers will grant to my ſincerity, every indulgence which the nature of the caſe ſhall call for.

Our author begins, by exhibiting the Teſt-law as a ſpecimen of the moſt extreme folly and abſurdity, and in order that it may ſpread beyond the domeſtic bounds of the circulation of our laws, he has made a full extract, thereby maliciouſly intending, if poſſible, to diſgrace us abroad. For his pamphlets are ſold at ſo cheap a rate, as to tempt even foreigners amongſt us to tranſmit them home, as traits of the private hiſtory of our diſſentions---Whereas it is well known that it is a mere local law, intended for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and not fitted or ſuited for any other place in the known world. It was made to correct with vengeance a ſett of men, who are no where to be found but in monarchical governments, and therefore to bring this ſubject forward, at a time when we are courting the good graces of all the kings in Europe, is both indecent and impolitic, and muſt certainly ſpring from a heart that has ſome ſerious deſigns upon the conſtitution of our republic. However earneſt we might be in traducing every adherent to royalty during the war, it certainly counteracts ſound policy to publiſh to the world, that we retain that ſame inveteracy to men who relinquiſhed their attachment to crown'd heads with ſuch reluctance; for much as we may flatter ourſelves that all the world admire and applaud our reſolution and ſucceſs, I confeſs I am not without ſuſpicions, that we have not made ſincere converts of all the kings in Europe. When his preſent Imperial Majeſty was aſked which ſide he took---he archly replied, "*I am a King by profeſſion.*" Now I conceive our author might have ſpared his country the diſgrace which this *apparent* want of toleration muſt bring on them, and I therefore find myſelf urged the more forcibly to ſet this matter in its true light, which I flatter myſelf will induce foreigners to think of us very differently from what ſome of them now do.

Much as this writer may think he is complimenting the princes of the eaſt, by advocating the cauſe of men who have been ſuch ſteady opponents to revolt, he ſeems to forget the inconſiſtency of his compliment, when he aſſerts that all men have an equal right to a voice at elections. Pray, Sir, which of the nations in Europe allow of ſuch an equal repreſentation?---Has it not been clearly demonſtrated in the beginning of our glorious conteſt, that every blade of graſs was *virtually* repreſented, when not even two-fifths of the people had a vote?---I grant we combated this argument both in debate and in the field, and who is there amongſt us that will aſſert we were in the wrong, when applied to *Engliſh* repreſentation? But ſurely a man muſt be republic mad, who would contend, when a revolution has once taken place, and a ſyſtem of government is eſtabliſhed that can be compleatly managed by three fifths of the people---I ſay, he muſt be republic mad, who would contend that the whole five-fifths ſhould partake of the powers of government. Even if the diſtranchiſed two-fifths had committed no crime, it would add a miſerable clog to our ſyſtem to take them all in. But having ſo good a plea, as their own non-conformity in the time of danger, I cannot conceive that it is any more an injury to continue their deprivation, than it is to withhold the payment of Engliſh debts, or to pay off a raſcally tory's widow in depreciated paper money. Elections are difficult enough to manage as it is, and if you admit theſe men to a vote, it will be ſtill more ſo.

He nexts attempts to terrify our Aſſemblymen with an idea of perjury, and tells them that they ſwear, on taking their ſeats, "that they will not aſſent to any thing that is injurious to the people, or conſent to any act whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges." Indeed, my friend, this is a mere phantom, a man of ſtraw. We all very well know, that oaths are mere forms of office, and that not one in ten in the Houſe is ſo weak as to imagine the oath is to be literally obſerved. Every thing of this ſort is to be taken in a collective ſenſe. The Houſe, when met, are the proper repreſentatives of the *people*, and therefore they may virtually be ſaid to be the people themſelves. Now, if an Aſſemblyman is careful to give his ſanction to no bill that is injurious to himſelf, or that abridges his *own* rights and privileges, does he not come up to the very ſpirit of the conſtitution? And when he goes a ſtep further, and enacts laws for his own emolument, and to enlarge his own rights and privileges---ſuch as prolonging the time of payment of any debts *he* may owe, or providing for the payment of certificates which *he* may have amaſſed for a trifle---where is the man that will ſay he does not fulfil the intention of the conſtitution and his oath? an oath which would be a very troubleſome thing indeed, if it was not capable of being thus explained away. Should the Teſt-act be repealed, and theſe two-fifths men be reinſtated, I ſuppoſe they would attempt ſeats in the Houſe, purely to put another conſtruction on the oath, and to caſt, if poſſible, an odium on the liberal ſcale, on which we have extended it---but if they mean evil to their country, I hope they may never be reſtored.

The teſt-law, he tells us, "is an abridgment of the liberties of nearly one half the inhabitants of the ſtate." What if it is ſo? Surely the majority have a right to govern "in all caſes whatever." If the majority ſhould conceive it for the *public good*, that the minority ſhould all leave the country, I aſk, who is it that can put a negative upon the vote? Perhaps theſe gentlemen non-jurors would act more prudently to ſubmit to their preſent diſqualifications, without driving us to extremities. The eſtates they poſſeſs *are not without their charms*——and

"*Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I ſhut the door,*
"*Sir, let me ſee you and your works no more.*"

Verbum ſatis.——

I know there are ſome who are idle enough to think, if their two-fifths were added to the republican party (who baſely abet them) that then our majorityneſſes would become the minority, and that *we ourſelves might be huſſled out of the ſtate*; and there are others who ſay, that tho' theſe men may adhere to their peaceable principles whilſt they are permitted to enjoy their property unmoleſted, yet, if we touch them to the quick, and ſtrike off the whole of their wealth at one blow, they would not inſure a continuance of their non-reſiſting tenets,—for that they are not all the deſcendants of Job. But, my dear friends, do not let us be diſpirited by the apprehenſion of a union of this ſort. The republicans are too indolent to form any ſcheme of duration. Give them a good dinner and a bottle of wine, and you may keep them from an afternoon's debate at any time. Only ſhut theſe non-jurors out of the Houſe, and there will be no danger,---for we know they uſed to attend buſineſs as ſteadily as we do now. They have not the ſpirit to drink a bottle after dinner. How long did they go plodding on formerly for ſix ſhillings a day, watching the public money as if it were ſo many diamonds? Not an officer in the whole province in thoſe days could ſnug a fortune for himſelf and his friends. Not that they were more virtuous than ſome men are in our times; but having introduced that vile cuſtom of publiſhing once a year a ſtate of the public accounts, they had no opportunity of purloin or embezzlement. Neither had they the ſenſe to create ſo many paper money jobs and juggles, as are abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport gentlemen. If ever theſe men get into power again, they will have ſuch a bias to their old mode of doing buſineſs and ſaving public money, as will ruin the republic. The people have now got reconciled to the payment of taxes, and they muſt be followed up. As a wag lately ſaid----the aſſeſſments made for carrying on the war, muſt be continued "*for carrying on the peace*"---and there is more in the obſervation than a mere joke. Do not you plainly ſee, that heavy taxes are a real benefit to a country; for if the tradeſman and farmer can ſupport his family by four days work in the week, he will idle away the other two, and thus the country will annually be deprived of juſt one third of its produce and manufacture. Whereas, if you force them by heavy taxes to labour the whole week, they will increaſe the wealth of the ſtate, and have their minds ſo fully employed on their buſineſs, as to leave matters of government to thoſe who underſtand them better. Now, as the non jurors ruled in a time when taxes were ſmall, they will be very apt to fall into their old bad habits and narrow conceptions; they will leſſen the taxes, and conſequently bring on the very ruin I have been ſpeaking of; and we, who have bought certificates at a low rate, and thought we had made our fortunes, ſhall be forced to put up with a very moderate profit, and ſhare our gains with the *poor ſoldiers*, as they call them. But I have my eye on ſome gentlemen of eloquence in our hon. Houſe, who know too well the value of what they have bought, to part with it ſo eaſily. No, no; they did not go into the Houſe to repeal the teſt act, and deſtroy all their own ſchemes. Is it not neceſſary, think you, that we ſhould have men of eſtates in our government as well as in other countries; and if they cannot be acquired by gradual accumulation, pray where is the harm of the Aſſembly's giving them a lift? Money creates influence; and, when that influence is well applied, it ſmooths the ways of government, and makes the wheels run glibly along, without that creaking which is apt to call the attention of byſtanders to the management of the driver.

But to proceed,—we are told, that "a man ſhall not be deprived of his liberty but by a jury of twelve men, and, therefore, that no Aſſembly can conſtitutionally paſs an act for this purpoſe." Surely our author thinks the Convention were a pack of fools. Does he imagine they could poſſibly mean that there was more wiſdom in twelve men than in ſix times twelve? "In the multitude of council there is wiſdom," ſays the proverb. Certainly then the Aſſembly, who paſſed the Teſt-law, ought to be ſix times as wiſe as any jury in the land, and he who was Speaker of the *whole Houſe*, ought to have ſeventy-two times as much ſenſe as the Chief Juſtice, who is only mouth to the Court. I ſay *ought to have* in a legal ſenſe, for as to making it a caſe in point to this Judge or that Judge, this Speaker or that Speaker, you need not ſuppoſe it is *their ſenſe* I am ſpeaking of, for that's neither here nor there. I argue only upon general principles, that a Speaker and a Houſe of Aſſembly muſt neceſſarily have a great deal more wiſdom than a Judge and Jury---and therefore a man who has loſt his life by a law of the land, inſtead of a verdict of twelve men, can never complain.

I do not wonder that our author ſhould compliment the Council of Cenſors for their determination, that "a judge is amenable to a jury." I know this gentleman to be one of the principal Cenſors; and as that auguſt body had been treated with ſome degree of indignity by the honorable Houſe, it is not ſurprizing that they ſhould give the Houſe the go by, and turn a culprit judge over to a jury. Indeed, I muſt confeſs that this matter comes quite within the ſpirit of republicaniſm.——To bring a great man now and then before his betters, is to teach him decency and decorum in office.

I ſhall now poſtpone my further remarks to a ſecond number, and wiſh my labors may have the deſigned effect, having, as far as I have gone, ſufficiently expoſed the arts and crafty reaſonings of this pamphleteer.

ARGOS.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt Half Year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the 10th Inſtant.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner FORTUNE, Capt. ROUNDY, now lying in the Dock, on the lower ſide of Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, as ſhe this day came from ſea. She is a tight ſtrong veſſel, extremely well calculated for the tobacco trade. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Walnut-ſtreet, who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of Ruſſia Soap, moulded and dipped Candles in boxes, and Tallow in caſks, now landing from on board ſaid veſſel, together with a quantity of Cordage, and a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Philad. Jan. 3. § DONALDSON & COXE.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 8th of January next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, in Wicacoa, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, ſouthward, beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 23 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth 277 feet or thereabouts, bounded north by ground of William Clifton, eaſtward by George Mifflin's lot, ſouthward by a lot in poſſeſſion of George Mifflin, and weſtward by Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of Three Pounds lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Paſchal, late deceaſed, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

THIRTY acres of MARSH MEADOW, in high order, and of the firſt quality (known by the name of *Penroſe's Iſland*) ſituate in Paſſyunk, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, four miles and an half ſouth of the city. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market, or to JONATHAN PENROSE, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet.

PORTSMOUTH, December 27.

On Monday laſt the ſon of Major James Gray, of Epſom, about 16 years old, in attempting to lead a very unruly horſe of his father's to water, made the end of the halter faſt about his wriſt; the horſe in prancing hove him down and run away with him, dragged him over a four board fence and through the field, until the halter broke. The family, ſuppoſing the young man had gone to ſpend the evening with his relations, were unconcerned about him until the next morning, when, to their great ſurprize, they found the blood on the fence where the horſe had dragged the young man over, then followed the blood, after ſome time found him at a conſiderable diſtance alive, but perfectly helpleſs and ſenſeleſs; his life is deſpaired of, as it is ſuppoſed that moſt of his bones were broken.

SALEM, December 21.

The great quantity of money which has been wanted in Boſton, in order to be ſent to London by Capt. Calahan, has occaſioned numerous applications to the Bank; in conſequence of which the Directors have been induced to ſtop diſcounting for a ſhort time, by way of giving a check to ſo ruinous an exportation.

BOSTON, December 23.

It is aſtoniſhing, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve the rapid progreſs in arts, commerce and population in America, ſince its firſt ſettlements, this day compleating only one hundred and ſixty-four years ſince our worthy anceſtors firſt landed at Plymouth.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the petition from the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, which was preſented to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons by Mr. Powis, before the prorogation of Parliament, contains the three following requeſts. In the firſt place, it deſires that the Quebec Act, paſſed in the year 1774, immediately before the late American war, (of which it was, conjointly with the Act for altering the Charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, a principal cauſe) may be immediately totally repealed.

And ſecondly, it deſires that the province may be governed for the future by an Aſſembly of the freeholders thereof, in the manner as Nova-Scotia, and the late provinces of North-America, that were governed by virtue of the King's commiſſions under the great ſeal of Captain-General and Governor in Chief, without a charter, and were therefore called Royal Governments, were governed before the late troubles; inſtead of being governed as it has hitherto been, by the Governor and Legiſlative Council only, conſiſting of Members appointed by and removable at the pleaſure of the Crown, ſuſpendible even at the pleaſure of the Governor. This requeſt of an Aſſembly they ground upon the King's promiſe, in his proclamation of October 1763, to ſuch of the ſubjects of his Britiſh and other ancient dominions of the Crown as ſhould reſort to, and ſettle in the four new civil governments thereby erected, to wit, Quebec, Eaſt-Florida, Weſt-Florida and Grenada. "That ſo ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid Colonies will admit thereof, the King's Governors of the ſaid Provinces ſhall, with the advice and conſent of the Members of the Council of the ſaid Provinces, ſummon and call General Aſſemblies within the ſaid Governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe Colonies and Provinces in America, which are under the King's immediate government."

And in the third place, this petition requeſts that certain improvements (which are ſpecified in the petition, and are 13 in number) may be made in the government of the province, over and above the repeal of the Quebec act, and the eſtabliſhment of a Houſe of Aſſembly; and that all theſe things may be done by the authority of Parliament in the moſt permanent and effectual manner poſſible. Theſe improvements ſeem for the moſt part to be very judicious, and likely to prove very beneficial to the province, if they ſhould be eſtabliſhed. One of them is to transfer the ultimate juriſdiction, or right, of deciding appeals from the higheſt Courts of Juſtice in the province in civil matters, from the King's Privy Council, or rather the King in Council (to which it now lies) to a Court conſiſting of the Lord Chancellor of England and the twelve Judges.

This petition is ſigned by about two hundred and thirty perſons, moſtly of the Britiſh inhabitants of the province, and is ſaid to contain the ſentiments of that whole body, who are now encreaſing to the number of 6000. It is alſo ſigned by ſome few of the French, or Canadian inhabitants of the ſaid province; and Monſ. Adhemar and Monſ. de Liſle, two Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, who have been deputed by their countrymen to repreſent their ſentiments to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and of whom, the former (Monſ. Adhemar) is ſtill in England, have declared that the Canadians, their employers, have no objection to the eſtabliſhment of the government and regulation prayed for in the above-mentioned petition by their Britiſh fellow-ſubjects, but only deſire, that whatever mode of government be eſtabliſhed in the province, the Roman Catholicks may be admitted to all the privileges of it (ſuch as ſeats in the Houſe of Aſſembly, capacity to hold Judicial and other offices, &c.) indiſcriminately with the Proteſtants. So that the above-mentioned petition may be juſtly conſidered as an expreſſion of the general wiſhes of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Canadians or French, as well as Britiſh, with reſpect to the regulation of their government.

HARTFORD, *December* 21.

On the evening of Monday the 13th inſtant, at half paſt ſeven o'clock, a meteor was ſeen paſſing rapidly from S. E. to N. W. nearly in the zenith of this place; it left a luminous train after it, of ſeveral yards apparent length, and its diſappearance was followed by a loud report.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1.

We have the pleaſure to announce the arrival in town of many Members of the Continental Congreſs, that have already met with ſuch accommodations as were to be wiſhed, and ſuch is the deference and affection of the government and inhabitants of this city towards that ſupreme body, that every opportunity and means to extend them will be ſeized and moſt liberally exerted by a people, who feel themſelves eminently diſtinguiſhed and very highly flattered by their late gracious vote of reſidence in New-York, where their ſeſſion, for proceeding on public buſineſs, will commence on the eleventh inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South Carolina, dated Dec. 14.

"William Price, one of the murderers and pirates, who roſe upon the crew of the ſchooner Friendſhip, bound from Portſmouth, in Virginia, to St. Thomas's, and murdered Mr. Lewis, the Captain; Mr. Chadwick, the Mate; Mr. Wilkinſon, a paſſenger; and a Negroe man, is apprehended, and committed to the goal of this city."

About a week ago a woman was committed to Cheſter goal, on ſuſpicion of murdering her two ſucking infant twins, whoſe bodies were found under ſome bruſh. A traveller paſſing by, obſerved his dog ſcratching among the bruſh, and preſently after brought out the head of a child in his mouth. This induced his maſter to light, and examine further, when he found the bodies of the two innocent babes, who had been put to death not long before. The woman was charged with the murder, which ſhe denies, but acknowledged having placed the children by the road ſide, in order that any perſon paſſing that way, and who had humanity enough, might take them up. The head which the dog brought out, had been cut off; and the woman was ſeen ſuckling the children near the ſpot but a little time before the bodies were diſcovered.

The William, Eaglesfield; Dutcheſs of Argyle, Miller, and Favorite, Hayſton, from Philadelphia; Suffolk, Johnſton and Antigallican, Parke, from Charleſton; John and Bella, Gibſon, from Virginia; Rodney, Atkinſon, from Baltimore; Betſey, Mercer, from New-York, and George, Little, from Boſton, are arrived at Liverpool.

The ſhip Anna, Coppleſtone, arrived about the 20th of October at Briſtol, from this port.

The ſhip Aſtrea, Pinkham, of this port, arrived much about the ſame time in London, from the Cheſapeake.

The following veſſels are advertiſed for America, in late Liverpool papers, viz.

The John, Huxley, and Liberty, Freaves, for Philadelphia. George, Little, for Boſton Betſey, Crow, for New-York. Rodney, Atkinſon, for Virginia. Bellona, ---------, for South-Carolina.

*** The Piece ſigned CATO ſhall appear in our next.

From the BARBADOS MERCURY *of Oct.* 16, 1784.

THE great variety of accounts which are handed about, of the ſingular and extraordinary phænomenon in St. Joſeph's Pariſh, would deter us from offering any as accurate, if our information were not to be depended on for exactneſs, as much as the nature of the ſubject will admit; but having received our account from the moſt intelligent perſons who have ſeen the melancholy wreck, and were witneſſes of the dreadful ſcene, we lay the following particulars before the public.

On Monday laſt the inhabitants of part of St. Joſeph's Pariſh, called Crab-Hole, juſt under Hackleton's Cliff, were alarmed by the appearance of ſeveral fiſſures in the earth, and the ſinking of one or two tenements a little below the ſurface. On Tueſday the cracks increaſing, ſome of them began to prepare for flight, by removing their effects to places of greater ſafety. On the evening of the ſame day, Mr. Phillips, manager of the plantation formerly belonging to Mr. Walcott, but now to the repreſentative of the late Sir William Baker, was informed that the land above him was making extraordinary advances towards the houſe, which, in a few hours, induced him to quit it, and take ſhelter, with his family, in one of the Negroe huts for the remainder of the night, in the courſe of which the kitchen and ſtock-houſe fell down, and a range of hogſties adjoining to them ſunk into a deep chaſm, which was preſently filled up by a heap of mould from the ground above them. At day-light next morning the neighbourhood in general took the alarm, and aſſembling near the ſpot, were witneſſes to a ſcene affecting and terrible beyond deſcription. The country from Crab-Hole down to the plantation looked as if it had been torn and ſhattered by an earthquake. The curing-houſe was down, part of the manſion was ſtill ſtanding, but flanked by a mound of earth higher than the top of it: The ground was interſected by a number of fiſſures, and in many places ſwelled and inflated into monſtrous tumors. Between ſix and ſeven, the remainder of the houſe came down with a tremendous cruſh. The mill, boiling-houſe and ſtable, had received ſo many cracks, that every moment appeared to be equally critical with them; though the former ſtood till about 20 minutes or half an hour after twelve, when the wall went off in two or three immenſe flakes, and the timbers followed it with ſuch violence as to bury an arm in the earth up to the neck of the ſhaft. The wreck was ſoon univerſal, and long before the cloſe of the day many of the buildings had ſunk ſo low, that no traces of them were, at ſome diſtance, diſcernible. The face of the country had undergone ſo total a change, that the neighbours were frequently unable to determine where many objects, familiar to their remembrance, had ſtood before. A large piece of edoes above the houſe had ſoon occupied the ſcite of the manſion, and brought with it a long ſlip of the common road, as entire as if nothing had happened to it. Another ſlip of canes, on a chalky ſoil, with two cocoa nut trees at the end of it, ſtill appears to have kept its ground, though every thing elſe had been in motion round it. The cocoa-nut trees which grew about the houſe, have been gradually carried with the maſs of ruins ſome hundred feet, if not yards, from their original ſituation. The mill itſelf has gone with the ſliding mould, though little more than an arm or a piece of the tail-tree is viſible at preſent

The calamity continued, and is ſtill extending. A corn piece to the northward of the buildings, towards the ſea (for the motion has been from ſouth to north, with little or no variation) is now the theatre of this ſurprizing ſpectacle. Before it advances farther, the earth begins to heave and ſwell to an amazing height above the ſurface, ſome think to near 20 feet perpendicular. It then cracks, turns up, and crumbles over, in a direction correſpondent to the ſituation of the fiſſure. After a ſhort interval, the ſame proceſs is diſcernible again, and in this manner it has uniformly proceeded towards the ſea, which it will, in all probability, reach in a day or two, as it has now got to the foot of an eminence at no great diſtance from it, the two ſides of which go ſloping downwards, and form with the oppoſite ridges an eaſy paſſage to it; though it ſeems more inclined to take the eaſtern declivity at preſent, as affording fewer obſtacles than the other.

The cauſe of this extraordinary phænomenon, which extends upwards of a mile in length, and in breadth, which ſeems more difficult to aſcertain, about two or three hundred yards, and is in quantity perhaps more than one hundred acres, is ſuppoſed to be this: Crab-Hole abounds with ſprings, moſt of which immediately loſe themſelves in the adjacent lands; the upper ſurface of which is a mixture of marle and red earth from the cliff, and the lower a rich ſandy loam. The deſcent from thence through Walcott's to the ſea is between two declivities, with few deviations from a direct courſe; theſe ſprings increaſed by former, and overcharged with the late heavy rains, have probably united in one large body, which, laboring for a vent, has conſtantly raiſed the ſurface, and protruded it on all ſides, wherever it endeavoured to force a paſſage. As it proceeded onwards, the ſurface behind it ſeems to have fallen in, or meeting with a ſubſtratum of a ſoapy nature, from the action of the water on the bed of loam, to have continued ſliding as long as it happened to retain or acquire a ſupply of moiſture.---Theſe are the opinions of many who have viewed the ſpot:---Philoſophers alone can decide upon the juſtice of them; but whoever reflects upon the deva[illegible] it has made, to the injury of one opulent and the extreme diſtreſs of ſeveral indigent ſufferers, whoſe preſent ſubſiſtence is utterly annihilated, and who have loſt a property which they have been acquiring by many years of patient induſtry, and, perhaps, forever; he will at leaſt compaſſionate, if not contribute ſomething to the relief of THEIR misfortunes, which are as ſevere and affecting, as the calamity itſelf is ſingular.

We are happy to hear that the neighbouring eſtates are quite out of danger.

The Means of forming the MORALS *of a* STATE.

IF men are not lovers of virtue, puniſhments will not be ſufficient to keep them in their duty; they will gratify their paſſions, whenever they think they can do it with impunity. The beſt way therefore, nay, the ONLY way to make men obey the laws, is to give them morals; that is, to inſpire them with a love of VIRTUE. Thoſe (ſays Socrates) who would govern a ſtate properly, muſt not think of filling porticos with laws written upon tables, but muſt take care that citizens have the maxims of juſtice engraved upon their hearts. It is not laws indeed, but MORALS, which ſerve to regulate a nation. Thoſe who have had a bad education, do not ſcruple to violate the cleareſt and moſt determined laws; whereas thoſe who have been well educated, chearfully and readily ſubmit to proper regulations.

The love of virtue is produced by giving YOUTH a good education, by granting honorary diſtinctions to virtue, by proſcribing luxury, and by diffuſing the Chriſtian Religion.---In order to educate men properly, they muſt be taken in their INFANCY, before their minds are filled with prejudices, and before vicious inclinations have taken root in their breaſts; It is too late to form them after they are corrupted. What is the end propoſed by education? Is it to make ſcholars and learned men? It is ſurely of more importance to every ſtate, that its members ſhould know how to live well than ſpeak well; and there is no principle but virtue that can lead them to live well. Fear is without efficacy, when men think they may avoid puniſhment; and honor, or the deſire of eſteem, is extinguiſhed, when it is not animated by the public favor.

Tho' virtue be naturally beautiful, tho' it conſtitutes the true felicity of man, yet, ſuch is the weakneſs and imperfection of human nature, that there muſt be rewards and diſtinctions for her votaries. Let virtue then be crowned with honor; let the dignities of the ſtate be conferred upon her. Has vice any claim to them? They were originally eſtabliſhed for the good of ſociety, and if vice uſurps them, the end of their inſtitution is defeated. Has birth any title to them? A long train of illuſtrious anceſtors does not confer merit, nor tranſmit to their poſterity either talents or virtue. Luxury, above all things, ought to be checked by ſevere laws. It inſpires a paſſion for frivolous pleaſures; renders money the ſupreme good; makes men ſacrifice every thing to the acquiſition of riches; enervates the body, and enfeebles the ſoul. Can there be a more hateful ſcourge in any government? It makes part of the money of the rich indeed circulate among the poor, but at the ſame time it makes beggars of a vaſt number of citizens, by the conſumption it occaſions of proviſions of every kind. Beſides, if the rage of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by glare and parade be checked, citizens will employ their wealth in ſchemes of public utility, and virtue will diffuſe more bleſſings among the poor, than the moſt extravagant luxury. Riches are the natural ſource of luxury, luxury begets corruption, and corruption deſtroys the ſtate.

The firmeſt ſupport of laws is RELIGION. There is no motive which acts upon the mind of man more powerfully than the firm belief of an all-ſeeing Deity, who puniſhes vice, and rewards virtue---this too is the only motive capable of reſtraining the impetuoſity of their paſſions, and counterbalancing private intereſts. Of the different forms of religion which are eſtabliſhed, there is none whoſe precepts and doctrines are better calculated than thoſe of chriſtianity, to form the morals of a nation, to check the impetuoſity of paſſions, to controul the influence of climates, and to inſpire ſubmiſſion and obedience to our laws. This religion gives civil laws the greateſt efficacy they can poſſibly have, by lending them the aids of conſcience. Let chriſtians only be well inſtructed in the principles of their religion, and they will ever BE THE BEST OF SUBJECTS.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO LOTS, in Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, late the property of John Bolton, deceaſed, upon one of which are a ſmall dwelling-houſe, granary, meat-houſe, and ſome other improvements; the other is a graſs lot, adjoining ſaid town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Cheſter-Town, January 1, 1785. ‡

To be be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying or being in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, adjoining to Calivingo creek, lands of Elihu Hall, Andrew Dunbar and others. There are on ſaid land a good mill ſeat, and plenty of water for any kind of works, a log dwelling-houſe, out-houſes and barn, ſome meadow made, and more may be made by watering, a ſmall orchard of bearing trees, &c. Payments to the purchaſer will be made as eaſy as is moſtly done in like caſes. The whole of which may be further underſtood, by applying to

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ JOSIAH HAINES.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Cain township, Cheſter county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 225 acres, about two thirds cleared, and the remainder conſiſts of as good timber as any in the ſettlement; whereon are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two and an half ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a pump of never-failing water at the door, with ſeveral good ſprings, a large log barn, and other out-houſes ſufficient to contain a large ſtock of cattle, between 25 and 30 acres of good meadow, the greateſt part watered by never-failing ſprings riſing on ſaid plantation, two large bearing orchards, one of which is grafted fruit, three kitchen gardens, one of which has been lately pailed; there is on one end of ſaid place a good log houſe, would ſuit for a tenant, with about ſeven acres of meadow adjoining to ſaid houſe, and is well ſituated for liming, as the ſtone is very handy. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Trediffrin township, 23 miles from Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL and EDWARD GARRIGUES, merchants, in Philadelphia. § JOHN THOMAS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland township, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named THOMAS CALA, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong made, dark eyes, black buſhy hair; he is active, and apt to tell lies to ſuit his purpoſe, is inclined to company, and loves ſtrong drink. Had on when he went away, an old yellowiſh coloured coat, which was turned, with white metal buttons, one white flannel waiſtcoat, trimmed with blue tape, old cloth breeches, of a lead colour, tied at the knees, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with plain yellow buckles, and an old wool hat. It is ſuppoſed he will make for the Jerſies. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Jan. 3, 1785. † DAVID DENNY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 13th ult. a black HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of his back, ſome white on the near hind foot, and branded with the letters T R on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GRIFFITH MINSHALL.

Wilmington, Firſt Month 1, 1785. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Eaſt-Cain township, Cheſter county, the firſt of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 15 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be three years old paſt, has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 1, 1785. § ROBERT MILLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley township, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. a bay HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on one hind foot. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ NATHAN ROADS.

Poor Richard's Almanack, for 1785, *may be had of the Printers.*

BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA*,

DECEMBER 24, 1784.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are desired to meet here on MONDAY, the Tenth of January next, at Twelve o'Clock, for the Purpose of electing Twelve DIRECTORS for the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1784.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the late PENNSYLVANIA BANK are finally closed, settled and discharged, it is therefore requested that the gentlemen who entered into bond, and pledged their property for the transactions of said Bank, will call on, or send to BENJAMIN FULLER, Cashier, for their bonds.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners, who have lime-houses and rubbish before their premises, to remove the same on or before the 12th day of January next; on neglect thereof, the law will be put in force against all delinquents.

By order of the Street Commissioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a servant GIRL, who has two years and an half to serve, understands all kind of house work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 30 miles from Carlisle, containing 129 acres, situated near to a grist and saw-mill, also to a lime-stone quarry. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, and a building which at a very small expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine stream of water running through said place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be sold for specie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final settlement of the Pennsylvania line, at the usual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be rented on the 26th of next January,

THAT famous and well known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, situate in Third street, between Arch and Market-streets, consisting of a three story brick house, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected stables for 60 horses, a kitchen, and other necessary and useful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine street, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

A GREY GELDING.

WAS stolen or broke out of a stable in Philadelphia, in the night of the 27th of the ninth month (called September) last, a grey GELDING, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, short and round bodied, pretty sharp hips, has a small lump on the inside of each fore leg below the knee, resembling the splint, some saddle spots, an old scar, something larger than a crown on his buttock, on or near what is called the stifle joint, about 4 or 5 inches from the root of the tail, shod before, paces and trots, carries pretty well, goes well under the saddle, in a chair or waggon, his breast lately chafed with the harness, frequently throws his head up and down when hard rode, is remarkable for getting loose when hitched to a post or stake. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES MARSHALL, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Providence, Montgomery county. ISRAEL JACOBS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Warrington and Warwick townships, Bucks county, containing 250 acres, with the usual allowance, near one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, about 25 acres of meadow, a fine bearing orchard, a stone dwelling-house, three rooms below, and four on the second floor, with a well before the door, a large stone barn, with stabling and cow-house, and other buildings convenient. This place is under excellent repair, it is pleasantly situated, and convenient to meeting-houses of several denominations. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Dec. 20. § ANDREW LONG.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Germantown township, about nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of land, whereof about half is cleared, with a good orchard, and about six acres of very good meadow, and more may be made, about 44 acres of good level plough-land, the rest woodland, well timbered. There are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one a stone, the other part frame building, a stone barn, a still-house, and mill-house for grinding apples, a well and a spring-house near the house. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in Germantown, opposite Mr. Welker's, inn-keeper.

Germantown, Dec. 21. † MATTHIAS ROOP.

Sadsbury township, Chester county, Dec. 23.

ALL persons indebted to John Hetherington, of Sadsbury township, Chester county, deceased, by bill, bond, book debt or verbal bargain, are desired to come and pay the same, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired forthwith to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and settle with § WILLIAM MARSH, Executor.

Reading, December 21, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Saturday, the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, situate, lying and being in Colebrookedale township, in Berks county, contiguous to each other, adjoining lands of Thomas Potts, Joseph Sims, John Richards and others, the one of them containing 50 acres or thereabouts, the other containing 98 acres, be the same more or less; late the estate of Michael Stoffel, alias Stoffiet; taken in execution, and to be sold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

CAME to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on Point-No-Point road, three miles from Philadelphia, about three months ago, a red and white dry COW, 5 or 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, otherwise she will be sold for the charges. † Dec. 31. GEORGE SHEETS.

Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Dec. 24, 1784.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Peter Miller, bought of one Bartle Hoover (alias Huber) a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Macungee township, Northampton county, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 237 acres, more or less, for the sum of 2100l. on condition to discharge the said sum in payments as follow, viz. 250l. thereof on the 27th day of November last past; 250l. on the 27th day of May next; 50l. more on the 27th day of May, 1786, and so on, every 27th day of May then next following the sum of 50l. till the above sum of 2100 be fully paid and satisfied. For which several payments the said Peter Miller signed, sealed and delivered his bonds and obligations to said Bartle Hoover, all which bonds bearing date the 19th day of October last past. And whereas the said Bartle Hoover, for him, and his heirs and assigns, did bind and engage himself for the sum of 4200l. to save the said land and plantation free and clear of all mortgages, bonds of judgments, judgments of Courts, executions, &c. And whereas since the said Peter apprehended that some of such engagements may be in arrear. Therefore public notice is hereby given, that no person or persons take assignment of any of said bonds, as the said Peter Miller is not willing to pay the same until said Hoover has fully compleated, fulfilled and performed all his promises contained in the articles of agreement, dated the 19th day of October last aforesaid, respecting the said land and premises, by a proper certificate from the officers of Record in the county of Northampton. ¶ PETER MILLER.

Gloucester county, Dec. 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Woodward, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal at Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the said county, on Friday, the 21st day of January next, at the house of William Hugg, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. HENRY WOODWARD.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening,

ONE undivided moiety or half part of 657 acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of Abraham Wynkoop, deceased, situate in Cedar creek hundred, Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, about one mile and a half from two public landings on Mispillion creek, between 30 and 40 acres whereof are cleared, the rest consists chiefly of level well timbered land, increasing in value from the general scarcity of timber and cord-wood, equally convenient by water carriage to Philadelphia market. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

PHEBE VINING, Executrix,
Dec. 20. § BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executor.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE in Second-street, near Arch-street, the lower Part of which is a large convenient Store. Enquire of
DANIEL BENEZET.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

A QUANTITY of bar iron, 60 pipes of choice Madeira wine, 20 hhds of red Catalonia ditto, a quantity of loaf sugar in hhds. and tierces, a few bales of pepper, hyson and common green tea, English and Dutch powder, a few bags of feathers, a large parcel of Barcelona, bandanoe, lungee, sletersoy, and cotton romall handkerchiefs, sailcloth and anchors, ravens duck and drillings, tin and copper ware in hhds. chins and looking-glasses in boxes, sweet oil in jars, chalk, whiting and copperas, refined borax in boxes, red and white lead, window glass, 12 by 10, nails, flat and sharp points, of all sizes, with a very general assortment of European and East-India goods. Dec. 21. §

Philadelphia, December 8, 1784.

THERE are now in the work-house the following persons, taken up on suspicion of being run-away servants, viz.—ALEXANDER HANNA, an Irish lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, says he belongs to Thomas Misser, in Chester county, near Brandywine; and a Negroe man, named JACOB PATTERSON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 25 years of age, who says he came from Salem, in New-England, with Capt. Ashby. Their owners, if any they have, are desired to come and take them away, in six weeks from the above date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees and charges.

¶ CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house Keeper.

Middletown, Bucks county, 12th month 15th, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the night of the 10th inst. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH WALKER, between 14 and 15 years old, of a light complexion. Had on a brown linsey fulled jacket with cuffs, brown linsey trowsers, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, paid by

¶ JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Philadelphia, with design to ship himself on board some vessel. Masters of vessels are, therefore, forewarned not to carry him off.

Springfield, New-Jersey, December 8, 1784.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, near the Mount Meeting House, an Irish servant lad, named WILLIAM M'CONNELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, chunky built, round shouldered, lightish complexion, freckled, hath some marks of the small-pox, sandy hair, and is very knock-kneed: Had on, when he went away, a coat of a yellow colour, which appears to have formerly been green, but now much faded, with a vest of the same; the coat long skirted, without pockets at the sides, and has a fall down collar, his breeches of homespun bearskin, of a grey colour, with pewter buttons, blue grey yarn ribbed stockings, also homespun, and neats leather shoes, tied with strings, and have been lately soaled. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ BARZILLA RIDGWAY.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 12th of December, at night, a bay MARE, near 15 hands high, five years old, with a small blaze in her forehead, some white on her hind feet, paces in common. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the Mare, by ABEL ROBERTS.
December 18, 1784. §

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

FOR SALE,

Three valuable PLANTATIONS,

in the state of Delaware, and in the county of New-Castle, viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING 300 acres, about two thirds of it cleared, and the rest well timbered, with about 20 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered with two fine streams running through the farm, with fall sufficient to build any kind of water-works, and a number of fine springs on the place, with a very comfortable dwelling-house, spring-house, smoke-house, barn, stable, a very good old orchard, and a fine thriving young orchard, with different kinds of fruit; in a pleasant healthy situation, near to several places of worship, and mills convenient, within 9 miles of Wilmington, where there is a ready market for every kind of produce, 5 miles from the village of Christiana bridge, and about the same distance from several places of navigation.

No. 2. Adjoining the first farm, containing 140 acres, with a good log house, barn, stables, and a fine spring of water near the house, with an orchard of excellent fruit of different kinds; about one third of this tract timber, about six acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered to a great advantage.

No. 3. Adjoining the last, and one mile nearer market than the first, containing 220 acres. This farm has about 150 acres cleared, and the rest good woodland; there are about 8 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expence; the dwelling-house is convenient and comfortable; there are a good barn, hay-house, and stables sufficient for a large stock, with two orchards on it of good fruit, such as apples, peaches, cherries and plumbs. This farm is very pleasantly situated, with plenty of good springs of water on it.

These farms will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers, and a good and sufficient title given. If not sold before the first of February next, they will be let on good terms to persons well acquainted with farming.

For terms and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living at White-Clay Creek Landing, six miles below Wilmington, and two from Christiana bridge, in New-Castle county, who will shew the farms to such as are disposed to purchase.

JOSEPH BURN, Attorney in Fact
to Blair M'Clenachan, Esquire.

Hampden, Dec. 16, 1784.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East Whiteland township, Chester county, near the White-Horse Tavern, on Lancaster road, about three months ago, Two stray COWS, the one a large red cow, the other a brown, with a short tail, no ear-mark on either of them. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again. Dec. 16. § SAMUEL RICHISON.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in a certain attachment commenced by SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM SMITH, Esquires, Commissioners of Lancaster county aforesaid, plaintiffs; and MARTIN BOWMAN, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we shall meet at the house of Adam Reigarts, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 12th day of January next, to audit the accounts of all the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares of the defendant's whole estate, real and personal; when the several creditors of the said Martin Bowman are required to appear before us, with their several accounts and demands, and the necessary vouchers, in order that their several balances be duly ascertained.

CASPER SHAFFNER,
Lancaster, Dec. 13. JACOB KRUG, } Auditors.
§ 4w. JOHN MILLER.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 23 years of age, now lying in the Work-house. He has had the small-pox and measles, and is very capable of driving a carriage. For terms of sale, apply to Mr.

CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house keeper.

N. B. The terms will be made easy. ‡

HORSES taken to winter, on excellent hay and short feed, at Six Shillings per week, by the subscriber, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, about 35 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JACOB GRAFF, in Market-street, or
Dec. 18. ¶ JOSEPH BITTING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.